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Norwich, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1911.

The Circulation of The Bulletin.

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any other paper in the state. It is delivered to over 3,400 of the 4,033 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent of the people. In Western Connecticut it is delivered to over 300 houses, in Putnam and Danbury to over 1,300, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut, one hundred and forty-two towns, one hundred and sixty-two postoffice districts, and forty-one rural free delivery routes.

The Bulletin is sold to every town and in all of the N. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1905, average 4,432
1906, average 5,920

Week ending January 7, 1911, **8,492**

M'LEAN WINS SENATORIAL BATTLE.

There is no real surprise that ex-Governor McLean came off with nearly two votes for the senatorship in the republican caucus held at the state capitol, since the battle was begun prior to the state convention and was really fought out at that time since the McLean faction and the Goodwin faction were one and the same.

There is no taking exceptions to the picture of the political methods of this campaign as described by the *Springfield Mass.* *Republican*, when it said: "All of the arts, devices and methods characteristic of the old school of political warfare in Connecticut have been used to the utmost possible effect; the gubernatorial nomination on the republican side was made wholly subordinate to the contest for the greater prize, and the election of members of the present legislature hinged mainly on the various aspects of the senatorial question. The small town representatives have been fiercely fought for, and many a farm mortgage may be lifted before the winter is over because of the competition between the political warrens of Messrs. Bulkeley and McLean up and down the countryside."

It has been, in short, one of those highly lubricated and elaborated campaigns in the old school of strategy which the system of senatorial elections through legislatures has so highly developed. There has been very little time, strength or money wasted in appealing directly to the people themselves, and there has been about it all a certain gloss, decorum and lack of noise which reveal the finished work of the old masters.

In reality Senator Bulkeley has lost nothing since he has had all the honor to confer upon him, and he went down as one who would have expected him to have done with his flag at the head in evidence that he was no quitter.

George P. McLean, who will be a senator from Connecticut, was long a close friend and business associate with Senator Bulkeley, whom he has defeated. In political life his career may be said to have become notable through his campaign for governor in the fall of 1906, when he ran against Donald T. Warner of Salisbury for the republican nomination. That campaign has been pointed out as the bitterest in the history of the republican party in this state. Mr. McLean won out and after being elected he faced one of the most progressive legislative programs that had ever been presented by the republicans up till that time.

The session was marked by many contests over legislation, and from the session Governor McLean emerged as one of the most popular men in the public life of the state. From that time until his ambition was realized today Mr. McLean was ever a likely candidate for the senatorship. In the elections of 1906 he had complimentary votes. By profession he is a lawyer and was elected to the lower house in 1904 from Salisbury. He was then 25 years old, making his present age 34. He reported the bill creating the board of pardons as chairman of the committee on state prisons. In 1902 he was on the commission to revise the statutes. In 1905 he was in the senate and in 1907 United States district attorney.

As governor he called the constitutional convention and was thereafter known popularly in the towns as against the small town principle of representation. He received an honorary degree from Yale in 1904. An orator he is one of the best known and most eloquent in the state, brilliant in wit and eloquent in his married and is reported to be very wealthy.

The men of greatest power in the senate of late years have not been the ablest men in speech, but the ablest men in action. Mr. McLean's competence is not questioned, but like other brilliant men who have reached the senate, he may be a disappointment. His powers are to be tested and the Bulletin assumes upon the brilliancy of his career that he will not be found wanting.

It is to be hoped that this method of electing senators is nearing the end, and that Connecticut will lend its voice to the movement of the states to have no more intervention in the election of United States senators by the people.

NOT ABOVE PLUNDER.

If Hiram Maxim, the leading inventor of death-dealing guns in the world, is right, any of the Christian nations are likely to break out and make war for conquest whenever it seems to be a paying venture. He believes the only assurance of peace rests upon preparedness for war. Big ships and big guns, he avers, not only protect a nation, but induce investment in other nations. He says "the people of any nation have more confidence in the business stability of another people who live and thrive and have their being behind big guns, and are willing to lend them money, if they need it, for defensive purposes. England is a country that answers that description. The English people have invested in the United States \$3,400,000,000, and \$2,000,000,000 of this vast sum is mainly in railroad securities. They have expended in developing the resources of their colonies more than \$7,720,000,000. Here are weighty reasons for keeping the peace with the United States.

A great deal of amusement has been created over the remark of Roosevelt that the way to keep peace with other nations is to speak softly, but carry a big stick; but the principle is a correct one, and the big stick is as important as the soft words. Neither should be depended on alone, but together they are invincible.

CARRIES THE BANNER.

Connecticut is a somewhat famous banner carrier, so it is not surprising to learn that in many respects it is the banner grange state in the union. Wherein this distinction lies is thus stated by the *Connecticut Farmer*: "Connecticut has more grange members in proportion to its population than any other state. According to the figures of the last census, Connecticut is the fourth state in the union in point of density of population. The same figures show that we have a little over 26,000 farmers in Connecticut, representing about 100,000 people living upon farms, or about one-tenth of our population. In other words, our rank in the matter of density of population is largely made up of the population of the farms, and the farms are largely in the hands of grangers. It is worthy of note that out of a farming population of possibly 100,000 people, the Patrons of Husbandry in Connecticut are some million people upon the basis of a million population for the entire state they lead all other states in membership in proportion to the population.

There is no other place there is more money in its treasury in proportion to its membership than any other state. "The grange is not only a large and flourishing organization, but its officers have so managed its affairs that the order in Connecticut has taken a foremost position among the brotherhood of granges in the United States.

"The grange is performing a great work in the state. It is enlarging the horizon of agriculture; it is assisting in directing attention to the social, religious, and community life of rural districts; it is broadening human intelligence; it is working out some of the problems of trade and business, such as co-operative buying and selling; it is making farm life less narrow and provincial; it is encouraging the younger generation to adopt agriculture as a profession; it is making better citizens of its members; in short, it is accomplishing more good in rural communities than any other institution of modern times. Linked as it is with the church and the home, its scope is functional in promoting material and spiritual progress."

The righteousness of the stand taken by Governor Baldwin with reference to women's rights is attracting attention to the order in the state. The *Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch*, after quoting from the inaugural address of the new governor of Connecticut, says: "I do not think the time has come for amending our constitution so as to extend the privileges of the electorate to women. It will not come until they are generally desirous of such a change, and at present I see no evidence of any such general desire. But it is within the power of the general assembly to make women who are assessed for taxes upon their property eligible to vote on all questions of municipal management."

Proceeded to point out that: "There are a thousand men employed by the city of Richmond, and the taxpayers of this town, women taxpayers as well as men taxpayers, are paying these men in salaries, commissions, etc., etc., more than a million dollars annually."

"This is the first year when the city's payroll has passed the million-dollar mark. Men may talk about the extravagance of the women all we like, but we all know that if they had the chance of saying a word on this subject they would find out why the payroll is over a million dollars. The women of this community are the greatest economists in the world and can get more out of a dollar any day than all the men that ever lived. As a large part of this particular million is taken out of their pockets, no wonder they are taking care to keep it in a position to take care of their own interests. Governor Baldwin had some such notion in his head when he suggested to the legislature that it should be granted in time; it has already been granted to the women of Louisiana, a state that is almost as southern in sentiment as Virginia."

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THE BULLETIN'S DAILY STORY EXTRAVAGANCE

"The besetting sin of this generation is extravagance," remarked the retired merchant mournfully. "The good old idea of economy that governed our fathers is out of date. People spend their money as though it grew on the gooseberry bushes in their back yards. This mania for spending money is going to bring about a catastrophe before long."

"It's going to do nothing of the sort," protested the hotelkeeper, with great indignation. "I'm mild and patient, but it makes me fighting mad to hear a man talk that way. Why, we're having the best of times we've had in years. The smoke is coming out of the doggone factory chimneys and the wheels are turning everywhere, and the merchants are building new houses on Easy street, and the horny-handed sons of toil have full dinner-pails."

"Everything is lovely and goose hangs high. Do you know the reason? It is because the people are blowing their money freely and buying things they don't need and wasting their substance foolishly. Every man wants the best there is going. It's as important as the hot water here at intervals for several years. He used to insist upon having the cheapest room in the house, and hunted no more than one occasion that he'd just as soon sleep in the barn with the horses as not. This morning he came here and registered, and he wore a silk hat and looked like a king of finance. He had a new suit of clothes as though he owned the place. He had to have the best suite in the hotel."

"A customer of that sort is worth more than a hundred of your obsequious snivlers who want to sleep in the coal bin and eat out of the alms-dish of the poor. He'll spend more on this visit than he spent on all the former visits put together. He's a real frugal fellow, and doesn't want anything unless it's expensive. News."

ago before the 1911 legislature and which we hope will prove effective in eliminating the use of trading stamps. The Transcript sees no necessity for legislation on the subject. It says if it is not a good thing the retail merchants ought to be able to bring about the reform.

Eggs are coming down in price, but no one expects that they will take an aeroplane glide.

It has been established that the aviator's ambition to break records results finally in breaking necks.

There are fifty-three Sundays in this year, and no one has stood up and expressed thanks for it yet.

The best thing about a cold wave is that it is a bird of passage; and we do not care how fast it flies.

A community in which highway robbery looks inviting enough to try, wears its safety sign on the wrong side of its hat.

The man who is never sick usually has a sure cure for everything in his pocket, but he has never tried any of it upon himself.

Mr. Pinchot did not shrink from wishing President Taft a Happy New Year, but he did not venture to put one up to Ballinger.

The advantage of having forty-three more congressmen to support is not so clear. The question now now have can make trouble if they try.

The temperature of the Chicago street cars has brought passengers to the conclusion that spelling shiver with one v is a mistake.

Happy thought for today: The man who looks down upon his neighbors is mistaken when he thinks that his neighbors look up at him.

Before 1911 was a week there had been 15 people killed in railroad accidents. This looks as if somebody who could have resolved, didn't.

There are 500,000 licensed automobiles in this country. These are cascaded among the things which cannot be hid away from the tax collector.

A radical change in women's hats is announced for this year. Let us hope it will not be to make them look like twelve down into one instead of six.

An Ohio woman who has six divorced husbands, has her wake says marriage is a failure. If the world stop looking back she might change her mind.

Some of the democratic members are afraid that the committee to appoint the committees of the house may make a worse mess of it than any speaker could.

The Ohio house of the legislature having decided to continue prayers, an editor ventures the remark that it must be upon the ground that they can do no harm.

When because of a new apportionment of seats in the legislature, we shall have an opportunity to see if we can elect a man who is not a member of the Twentieth century reject Gerry methods of division.

With one in every nine of the population depending upon charity and thirty per cent of the population insane, New York does not seem inviting to take a chance in.

The Check in France. To the average American who has been accustomed to draw his check for amounts large or small, the case may be, and to have his checks accepted without question in lieu of so much currency, it is interesting to know that only within the last decade or so has the use of checks for payment come into anything like general practice in France. Not many years ago, so great was the suspicion with which the French looked upon that country, that many commercial houses—even insurance companies—refused to deliver the receipt until the check had been cashed. The check appears gradually to be coming into favor in France, however. In the year 1900 the number of checks drawn in Paris on Paris was 9,819,920. In 1909 it had increased to 9,819,920. In the same time the number of checks drawn in Paris on other localities increased from 1,825,569 to 2,511,628. This will be seen to show the French appreciation of this convenient method of payment is spreading at a considerable rate.—Manchester Union.

The Usefulness of Cats. We take the following from the *Spectator*, Nov. 18th, the article on the harmless, necessary animal in your list. On August 13, less than justice is done its usefulness. It is valuable as a means of keeping plague at a distance. It is no less so on account of its well known habit of waging war

doubt this; there is some reason to believe that a comparatively small number of American women will be induced to resort to heart-breaking actions that have brought ridicule and contempt upon their sisters in England.

The American methods are quite different. And if so far they haven't yielded any better results in some of the states, at least they haven't proved any less effective. When it comes to the question of accomplishment, it is difficult to see that the English suffragettes have gained even a little bit of real ground, for all the rumpus they have stirred up.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

John Bright—Faint. A book on John Bright, issued by Smith, Elder, and Co., contains an amusing story of the journey to Windsor. Lord Granville, writing to Mr. Gladstone, said: "We took charge of Bright at Waterloo. He is rapidly becoming a very loose character. He flirted violently with my wife all the way down, describing to her his wife, his family, and his home; reading verses to her, and quoting similar passages in the older poets; denouncing the luncheon and the dinner, and the guests of claret which he declared was so light it must be Gladstone's. I called for him at dinner time. His dress was irreproachable, but he had readily agreed to take off a pair of white gloves. He was rather pleased, quoted his tailor's approval of the costume, and had promised to rehearse the costume before his wife and daughter."

Let Not Your Heart Be Troubled. The story that Gov. Dix when taking the oath kissed the Bible text, "I will not be a party to any law which had been selected for him by his wife, is a pretty one of affection and devotion. No true woman, entering with her husband upon the difficult task of filling the executive office of a great state like New York, could fail to wish most ardently that she might have calmness of mind and serenity of spirit as well as courage, force, intelligence and common sense. "Let your heart be troubled" is about the best wish that a man could desire for the one person in the world most interested in his success and in preserving for him something of the comfort and happiness of life in the battle upon which he is entering. Gov. Dix's message seems to wish approval. It is that of the nation's situation—in the fact that it is increasing far more rapidly than the head of the national government's efforts should be concentrated. Economical expenditure is to be his watchword. None is wiser or more popular. He must get more for his taxpayers' money and cut off waste and corruption. If Gov. Dix can "demonstrate" to the satisfaction of the voters of the state of New York he has an opportunity for promotion to the head of the national government better than that of any other democrat in the country.—Waterbury American.

Should Start More Modestly. The Hartford Woman's College club is diligently canvassing opportunities for the location of a woman's college in Connecticut, and various towns have been approached. The latest to be considered being Rockville. Although it has many advantages and offers have been offered on a number of sites, the club committee is not wholly satisfied with it. It says that for such an institution as is desired "several acres of land are required to make it the eminent success it should be." In the matter of estate taxes, the club committee is not satisfied to start on a modest basis. The needed college will be secured all this sooner.—Boston Transcript.

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Hartford.—James J. Quinn, who has been confined to the house for about a month with a severe attack of indigestion, is able to be at his office every day. He is well on the road to recovery.

COMFORT FOR SORE HANDS AND FEET

Cuticura soap, assisted by Cuticura ointment, is superior to all other skin soaps for preserving the hands, preventing redness, roughness and chapping, and imparting in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands or who suffer from dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, and shapeless nails, with painful finger-ends, Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment are wonderful. They are equally successful for tired, aching, irritated, itching feet.

LUMBER AND COAL

COAL

Now We Guess the Coal Bin Needs Filling Up.

Christmas and New Year's have passed and stockings and stomachs have been filled.

Now the Coal-bin needs attention, too.

Call CHAPPELL CO. for Coal.

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January 9, 10, 11 AUDITORIUM Mon., Tues., Wed.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Crimmens & Gore

ECENTRIC COMEDY NOVELTY DUO

HAMILTON & MABBY Dancing Comedians

JACK VAN EPPS The "Some Class" Comedian

MR. & MRS. JACK MCGEE Presenting a Comedy Novelty Duo entitled A VISIT TO A DEPARTMENT STORE

ADMISSION, 10c. EVENINGS, RESERVE SEATS, 20c.

MATINEES 5c

BREED THEATRE

CHAS. McNULTY, Lessee

Feature Picture, "THE ADOPTION"—WESTERN.

MISS MABEL GILMAN, Soprano.

Performances 2.30 7.30 9.45 P.M.

Diamonds

If you have neglected to buy a Christmas Gift, buy a Diamond for a New Year's Gift. We can furnish you with any price stone you may want.

John & Geo. H. Bliss.

POLI'S

Afternoons at 2. Evenings at 8.

A LAUGHTER FEST ALL WEEK.

POLI PLAYERS

for their Fifth Week offer Clyde Fitch's Greatest Comedy.

GIRLS

Nothing but fun from beginning to end.

Souvenirs of Mr. Cairns Wednesday afternoon.

Stage Reception Friday afternoon.

Matinee every day. Ladies 10c.

Next week, "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

Winter Robes and Blankets

FOR STREET OR STABLE USE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. QUALITY FIRST-CLASS. A LARGE STOCK TO PICK FROM.

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